

THE REAL COXEY VS THE IMAGINARY COXEY

HE DESIRES TO ORGANIZE ANOTHER
COMMONWEALTH

Calls Upon Men of Means Who Think as he
Does to come to Washington for another
March on the Capitol—Confesses Ideas
of Coxeys—American All Through—Clear
Outline of His Financial Scheme.

Coxey has evolved another plan
quite as original as the one upon
which the organization of the com-
monwealth was based.

He now calls upon self-sup-
porting, wage-earning, and wealthy
sympathizers with his movement to
organize and march "to Wash-
ington."

The imaginary Coxeys has been car-
toonized and ridiculed in the news-
papers so much and his schemes and
plans often so carelessly stated that
the popular conception of the man
and his ideas, especially by the peo-
ple of the East, is a confused one.
But West, especially in the territory
west of the Missouri River, there is
very little novelty in Coxeys' finan-
cial theories. Coxeys' various
schemes in different forms have often
been discussed in the meetings of
farmers and the different labor or-
ganizations.

The imaginary Coxeys is represented
as a sort of modern Don Quixote,
at the head of an army of half-crazy
ragamuffins, bound on a fool's er-
rand, with vague dreams of an im-
possible Utopia to be established in
the American republic.

The real Coxeys is a shrewd, strong
individual—American all the way
through and to the manner born. If
on May day, a year ago, a spare-built
man of medium height, dressed in a
well-fitting, tailor-made business suit
of bluish gray cloth and wearing a
broad-brimmed hat, had passed down
Pennsylvania avenue he would not
have attracted the attention of any
body. If this man, with his oval
face and small Roman nose, sur-
rounded with gold spectacles, the
windows for a pair of weak, yet curi-
ously inquiring eyes, with his slow
and leisurely, never-in-a-hurry sort
of gait, had started up the steps of
the Capitol a year ago no one but the
newsboys would have given him even
a passing glance.

Only a year later the same man
rides down Pennsylvania avenue at
the head of a curious army, and if a
foreigner in an airship had happened
to be passing over it would have ap-
peared to him from the skies to be a
most wonderful pageant, in which a
whole city was interested, and if at
some station he had received the
newsboys that afternoon he would
have learned that the whole country
was profoundly agitated by this re-
markable parade.

There is nothing remarkable in the
early history of J. S. Coxeys. On
Easter Sunday, April 16th, 1854, he
was born in the village of Selin's
Grove, Pa. The only schooling he
had was at the country schoolhouse.
At ten years of age he worked on a
farm, and in the rolling mills during
the summer and attended school in
the winter. He eventually became
a stationary engineer, and followed
that vocation until 1885, when he
bought a stone quarry at Massillon,
Ohio, which he still owns. Being a
lover of trotting horses, he purchased
a farm in Kentucky in 1888, and has
bred and owned some fine animals.
The trotting horse business was more
of a diversion than a business enter-
prise, however, Mr. Coxeys has found
the business so unprofitable that he
would gladly rid himself of it if he
could do so without serious loss.

INTERESTED IN GREENBACKISM.

Coxey became interested in the prin-
ciples of the Greenback party and
later in the revised code of green-
backism, as formulated by the Peo-
ple's party. He doubtless had been
a close student of Bellamy and kin-
dred latter-day philosophers, and
from these studies evolved his final
scheme as crystallized in the two bills
he has asked Congress to enact. The
originality for which Coxeys is doubt-
less entitled to full credit is his con-
ception of the army of the common-
wealth. The genius which he has
shown in organizing such a great
body of men as this commonwealth
army and subjecting them to such
complete regulation and discipline
as would do credit to a regular army
officer. The loyalty of these wretch-
ed men, their confidence in his in-
tegrity of purpose, their willingness
to endure privation while he enjoys a
life of comfort and ease, are the same
traits which characterize genuine
soldiers, and they bear evidence that
J. S. Coxeys, whose elements as a
leader which only men of a strength
possess.

The real Coxeys is a quiet, cool-
headed and careful man, as different
from the blarney Carl Brown as is
possible for two men to differ from
each other. Coxeys knew perfectly
well that he had no legal right to in-
vade the Capitol or drive a bar-
rage from its steps. Brown didn't
know any better, and he wouldn't
have cared if he did. At the trial
Saturday in Judge Miller's court
Lieut. Kelly testified that Coxeys was
quiet and his conduct was gentle-
manly. Coxeys knew that his parade
and his mission would be a complete
failure unless he made a showing
that he was prevented by force from
speaking from the Capitol steps. He
measured well the consequences and
knew that he was not liable to per-
sonal danger himself, and he had his
men under such perfect control that
he felt reasonably assured that there
would be no serious trouble.

During the stormy scenes at the
Capitol grounds Coxeys had the cool-

est head in the crowd. After the
storm he went to his comfortable
quarters at the National Hotel, and
to paraphrase the Scriptures, "his ap-
petite was undimmed nor his natural
force abated." Gen. Hancock's
wife said that the night of the mem-
orable election of 1889 the General
went to bed at his usual hour and
slept as sound as if the result of his
election or defeat was his least con-
cern. During his trying experiences
which have followed the arrival of
the commonwealth army at the Cap-
itol, "Gen." Coxeys hasn't lost any
sleep or missed a meal, so far as the
facts can be ascertained.

NEVER LOST HIS TEMPER.

Followed through the hotel lobby
by crowds pulled and hauled about
on every hand, receiving a heavy mail
every day, the burdens of the army
demanding his attention, he has
never, for a single moment, lost his
temper or displayed the least excite-
ment. There are no fumes of tobacco
or alcohol on his breath, and his
appearance is always that of a self-
possessed man, whom nothing short
of an earthquake would shake.

Coxey complains with some justice
that his legislative schemes are care-
lessly and perhaps willfully misrep-
resented by the newspapers. Every-
where, he says, he sees some paragraph
charging that his scheme is to have
the Government issue and negotiate
non-interest bearing bonds. Of
course, the negotiation by the Gov-
ernment of such a bond would be
impossible and absurd. Coxeys
shrewdly took advantage of the agi-
tation for good roads, which the
wheelmen and others have been push-
ing for the past two years, to make
his scheme. His good roads bill does
not contain his bond scheme at all.
It simply provides that Congress
authorize the issue of \$500,000,000
in Treasury notes, to be expended
under the direction of the Secretary
of War, in building a system of
country roads all over the country,
the fund "to be divided pro rata with
the number of miles to each State
and Territory." This bill is still
what indefinite, but the idea is not
at all new.

Good-roads meetings have been
held all over the country urging
Congress to act in the matter. Coxey's
pro rata plan of Government
distribution of money among the
States for a specific purpose recalls
that proposed by the late James G.
Blaine, who advocated the distribu-
tion of the Treasury surplus among
the States pro rata.

The real Coxeys scheme is not a
Government bond issue at all. Coxey
says it is the national bank system
reversed. In the national bank
scheme the Government issues the
bonds and pays interest upon them.
The national banks buy the bonds
with their money, which is a fair in-
vestment in the first instance. They
then deposit these bonds with the
Government and the Government is-
sues them 90 per cent. of the face
of the bonds in money, and from this
Government the banks receive a large
rate of interest in addition to inter-
est on all the bonds they have depos-
ited as collateral. Coxeys argues that
this double interest charge is a drain
upon the people which would not
happen if his scheme is adopted.

COXEY'S PRIMARY OBJECT, HE SAYS, IS TO START PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO LABOR, AND THIS IS WHAT HIS NON-INTEREST-BEARING BOND SCHEME IS.

If States, Territories,
counties, townships, or towns or
villages, desire to make public im-
provements they shall issue non-in-
terest bearing bonds in any sum suf-
ficient for the purpose, not exceeding
in amount one-half of the assessed
valuation of the State, county, or
municipal organization. On depos-
iting these bonds, the Secretary of
the Treasury issues Treasury notes
of the Government to the full amount
of the bond, reserving 1 per cent. of
the amount to pay expenses of en-
graving and printing the money.
Every year the municipality making
the improvement is required to pay
back into the Treasury 4 per cent. of
the principal, but no interest. This
would wipe out the debt to the Gov-
ernment in twenty-five years.

TAXATION FEARFUL AND OPPRESSIVE.

Coxey says that thousands of towns
in the West have been heavily burdened
for improvements, and they pay
five to six per cent. interest charges.
The rate of taxation to labor, and this
is what his non-interest-bearing
bond scheme is, is a heavy burden.
The result is that these municipal
debts are perpetual and are funded
and shifted from one generation to
another. Under his scheme there
would be no taxation and no interest
at all. This scheme Coxeys declares
would put the unemployed to work
at living wages and substitute a
real and safe money system, which
would be a vast improvement upon
the present monopolistic system of
the nation's currency. By this system
Coxey says every town could have
a bank account at Washington, and
the money issued being less in
amount than half the assessed valua-
tion of the real estate of the munici-
pality issuing the bonds, it would
be an absolutely sound currency, and
being a full legal tender could not
fluctuate in value.

Coxey is a man of too much in-
telligence to feel confident that he
can force the present Congress to con-
sider his bills. Nevertheless he is
determined to stay and make the ef-
fort. It would be interesting to sift
the mass of letters he is receiving
from all parts of the country. If the
man's mind could be read it would
record wholly different ideas than
those he is supposed to entertain, and
which he allows the public to infer.
The truth is that Coxeys does not
care to have his army recruited with

CAPT. KITCHIN AGAIN.

"I AM AGAINST THE MACHINE AND WILL
IN THE FUTURE ACT WITH THE
PEOPLE'S PARTY."

HE HOPED LONG AGAIN HOPE.

No Relief can come from the Democratic
Party—it has shown its Want of Patri-
otism, Lack of Honesty and Unfitness to
Govern.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.,
May 10th, 1894.

EDITOR THE CAUCASIAN:

I am 57 years old, I served through
the war, I have lived all my life a
strong advocate and believer in the
Democratic party. My heart's de-
sire since the days I surrendered, and
to see the Republican party driven
from power and the Democratic
organization restored to power. And
this I had never taken place, I have
almost persuaded I should have died
in the ranks of that party with my
face to the enemy. But thousands
of my fellow-citizens as patriotic and
loyal as I was, lost hope in that party
ever since coming into power. I have
again, and organized a new party
under a different name, mainly upon
the same principles. I still had faith
in the final success of the party, and
vigorously believed, if victorious, prom-
ises and pledges would be faithfully
kept.

I clung to the old ship and kept its
banner around me determined never
to yield or surrender until she was
landed safely into the haven of vic-
tory. I felt that the party of my
fathers and of my first love had not
had a fair show for thirty years and
that all patriots and lovers of liberty
ought to remain on board and aid in
getting the great old party a fair
show. At the same time I must
confess that I began to lose faith in
the sincerity and honesty of the lead-
ers and its platform when it nomi-
nated Cleveland for the second term.
Still I hoped against hope. But
when he was forced upon the party
the third time, I despaired of any
good ever coming to the toiling mil-
lions through its agency. But
through my great love for it and
for the Democratic principles, and
because of my high regard for the
noble men with whom I
had cordially co-operated for
thirty years, and with a glim-
mering hope that something might
turn up for the good of its people,
and with the longing desire to see
the party tried, I reluctantly agreed
to take the stump once more for the
party.

With a unanimity and a majority
rarely witnessed in political convul-
sions, the people restored the Demo-
crats to power. They implicitly
trusted its leaders, and marked out
the evils of the Republican party and
issued their commands to its law-
makers and law repealers. They ac-
cepted the trust with the beating of
drums, the flying of banners and the
booming of cannons. Such rejoic-
ing has not been seen in this coun-
try since the foundation of the gov-
ernment. It was desired and ex-
pected that the policy of the Federal
administration would be changed.
That was the purpose of the triumph.
That was the purpose of the people
in defeating the Republican organi-
zation and restoring the Democratic
organization to power.

But instead of a change, instead of
relief, the Democratic party led by
Grover Cleveland—a traitor to the
party and its principles—marched
over into the enemies camp, and
placed itself under the leadership of
the two arch-enemies of the party
and its principles, the money trust
and John Sherman of the Senate, and
Thomas Brackett Reed of the House.
Not but one promise has been kept.
The election law was repealed, not
for our benefit, however, but to sat-
isfy David B. Hill and company in
northern Democratic cities. The
party in short has demonstrated its
want of patriotism, its lack of hon-
esty, its unfitness to govern a great
country like this, its utter unrelia-
bility. If we wait for relief through
the party, final judgment will over-
take us all in the world to come be-
fore we receive it.

It, the party, or rather its leaders,
followed in the wake of the money
trust since the war on all
economic questions. There is no ma-
terial difference between the leaders of
the two parties on finances, the tariff
and retrenchment and reform. The
McKinley law remains and go to the
store with twenty cents and buy two
pounds and a half of sugar and a
tin cup for twenty cents, or have
the good old Democratic form tariff
bill and go to the store with twenty
cents and buy two pounds and a half
of sugar alone with no tin cup to
stir it up, and have to stir it up
and drink it out of a cinch shell.
Don't tell the Democrats you are go-
ing to utilize cinch shells, if you do
the Plutocrats might have a duty put
on squash seed. The sugar duty don't
go into effect until the first of Janu-
ary, ostensible to let the Louisiana
planters get their benefit this year's
crops, but in reality to let the sug-
ar trust import large quantities of
this year's crop, so they can get the
benefit of the duty. If we keep on
voting the democratic ticket we will
get there after awhile—get where—
either to Coxeys' army or the poor
house, one or the other.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

To Meet Next Year in Augusta, Ga., to
Celebrate Its Semi-Centennial.

The Southern Baptist Convention
adjourned at Dallas, Texas, last week
to meet next year in Augusta, Georgia.
The Association was organized
there in 1845 and will go back to
celebrate its semi-centennial.

Gov. Northen, of Georgia, was a
candidate before the convention for
Vice-President. A fight was made
against him because he appointed
Catholics (Senator Walsh) to office.
Dr. Hawthorne at once came to the
rescue of Gov. Northen. He said
that no religious test should be made
for office under our government.
The doctor's eloquent appeal was
successful and Gov. Northen was
elected.

Platoon of Police
Chief Marshall and Staff
Band
State Guard
Governor, Orators, Chaplain, and
Committee of Arrangements
Fayetteville Independent Light In-
fantry, Veterans Confederate
States Army.
Ladies Monumental Society.
Military Schools
Distinguished Guests.
State Officers
Civic Societies.
Schools
Fire Department.
Visitors, citizens and public at large.

SOMETHING FROM OLD ROCKINGHAM.

BY W. H. SCHOOLFIELD.

Reidsville, N. C., May 27, '94.

Mr. Editor—The seasons change,
and time, that never ceasing tide,
rolls on, but the Populist party has
come to stay. The Democratic party,
as it calls itself, is dead; dead, but
it refuses to be buried, and a few of
its ghostly reapers still live to in-
stigate politics to the unbelieving, and
believe their game now is to put an
"anti" before Ransom's name, or that
they will nominate what they call
an "anti-Ransom ticket." Our boys
have cut their teeth and will not be
fooled by a little insignificant
word like "anti." If it was a whole
sentence like "give us a chance,"
then some of our boys might be led
astray, but "anti" is too small a po-
tato for us to bite at. Any body
knows, or they had just as well to
know, that if the Democrats have
control of the next legislature that
Mr. Ransom will be re-elected to the
United States Senate. There are
about five thousand registered voters
in this county. The Democrats for-
merly had twelve hundred majority.
Now I will venture the assertion
without any fear of successful con-
tradiction that there are not over
hundred bona fide democratic voters
in the county.

The Democrats evidently want to
fight on the next campaign on local
or State issues alone. Their desires
will hardly be gratified as far as this
county is concerned, as the next
legislature has two United States
Senators to elect. Every democratic
candidate in this county will have
to beat Cleveland and Ransom to re-
tain their seats. The Democrats want
to bring absent members; \$60 more for
parlor for World's Fair committee;
\$300 for committee attending Gen.
Sherman's funeral; \$75.00 for a
steam oyster cooker; \$68 more for
parlors for the World's Fair commit-
tee; \$348 more for committee; at-
tending Gen. Sherman's funeral;
\$60 more for parlor for that World's
Fair committee; \$1,039 expenses for
Hon. Sam Randall's funeral; \$877
more for same; \$361 on funeral of
M. L. Foote; \$250 for expenses last
illness of same; \$635 for funeral
Hon. Jas. Laird; \$89 more for Sam
Randall's funeral; one year's salary
for a dead reporter named J. J. Mc-
Elhonne; \$6,000, nine months salary
for another dead man (a clerk) named
M. L. Foote; \$1,098 \$324 more for
Sam Randall's funeral; one oyster
box, \$15; expenses last illness etc., of
McElhonne, the reporter, \$300. Sev-
eral other funerals are also charged,
amounting to thousands of dol-
lars.

Then comes the bill for envelopes
and paste in wrapping
Speeches - - - - - \$ 6,286.63
Fuel and oil - - - - - 9,251.00
Furniture and repairs - - - 7,715.00
Packing boxes - - - - - 3,005.00
Postage - - - - - 525.00
Stationery - - - - - 45,260.05
Stationery to reporters
and committees - - - 3,337.81
Then come the statement for the
time embraced between July 1, 1891,
and Dec. 7, 1891.
First we pay the clerks messengers,
door-keepers, pages, postmasters, la-
borers, etc. - - - - - \$139,332.21
More messengers and - - - 600.02
Police - - - - - 16,148.29
Miscellaneous - - - - - 656.75
Ditto - - - - - 257.80
Stationery - - - - - 7,325.00
Folding materials - - - 5,903.00
Postage - - - - - 135.00
Packing boxes - - - - - 3,003.00
Fuel and oil - - - - - 3,323.89
One month's extra pay
all round, March 1891 - - 37,034.44
The total of all these various sums
is about \$725,000—cost of the em-
ployee and the contingent expenses
of the lower House.

Now add in the salaries of mem-
bers and you will have (including
mileage) upwards of two millions,
seven hundred and twenty-five thou-
sand dollars.
Thus you will observe that each of
your Congressmen cost you, during
the Reed Congress, upwards of \$80,-
000.
The salary of each member is \$5,-
000; his mileage is 20 cents per mile
each way. It is a fact that the mil-
age of some of the members amounts
to almost as much as their salar-
ies.
In my calculation I have not in-
cluded the value of books, fish, flow-
ers, seeds and plants furnished to
members at your expense.
Besides the 333 members of the
Lower House who draw salary, mil-
age and perquisites, there are four
pay and perquisites are the same as
those of Members.
Coming now to the Crisp Congress
of 1892 I find salaries of officers and
employees to be (up to page 39 of re-
port) - - - - - \$264,903.24
Special employees - - - 57.96
Police - - - - - 3,269.30
Stationery - - - - - 39,971.33
Fuel and oil - - - - - 3,430.79
Furniture and repairs - - 7,590.99
Folding materials - - - 7,050.30
Miscellaneous - - - - - 19,514.10
Ditto - - - - - 8,793.46
Besides several smaller items.
The stationery bill is full of inter-
est.

In addition to the amounts already
mentioned, I find that nearly five
thousands dollars worth of it was
furnished to committees etc., between
the dates of July 1, 1891, and June
30, 1893. The Clerk's office con-
sumed \$1,268 in pens, ink, paper,
rubber bands, memorandum books,
etc. The Door-keeper, whose office
does not have any literary suggestion
about it, used \$563 in stationery; the
Reporters of Debates used \$325; even
the engineer was free to write letters
at your expense, and so was the chap-

YOUR SERVANTS WAST- ING YOUR MONEY.

THE HOUSE ALMOST AS BAD AS THE
SENATE.

EACH CONGRESSMAN COSTS YOU \$80,
000.

Your Money Flows Like Water, But it is
Your Fault, You Have Never Examined
The Accounts of Your Servants.—When
a Congressman is not in his Seat, They
Send For Him and Charge the Carriage
Bill up to You.—Enough Soap Bubbles
and Charged to You to Wash the Elec-
tion Returns of North Carolina in 1892.
(By Ex-Congressman Tom Watson.)

Turning to the official report of the
running expenses of the lower
House of Congress for the fiscal year
ending, Dec. 7, 1891, the first item
I find relate to clerks, pages, door-
keepers, etc., etc.

The aggregate, to page
55, is - - - - - \$37,034.44
Next come the pay of
the police - - - - - 18,299.90
Next come miscellaneous
ous items - - - - - 17,918.63

Among these, I find \$123 paid to
the Pinkerton Detective Agency; \$7
for a meat block; \$74.25 for carriages
to bring absent members to the
House July 16, 1890; \$60 for parlor
on New Jersey avenue for the World's
Fair committee; \$30 for carriages
for absent members; \$60 more for
rent of parlors for World's Fair
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bring absent members; \$60 more for
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the engineer was free to write letters
at your expense, and so was the chap-

lain, and so were the police. The
items are duly charged up against
you.

One feature of this paper and ink
bill which you will admire is that
the reporters of the newspapers are
furnished envelopes, paper, ink, pens,
pencils, blotters, scissors, erasers,
memorandum books and pen holders
at your expense. See page 123 of
the Report of the Crisp Congress
1892.

In the Speaker's Room was used
\$130 of stationery besides the \$125
which the law allows the Speaker as
a Member of Congress.

Then come the committees; and
each of the fifty odd committees used
stationery to the tune of from twelve
to eighty dollar in addition to the
\$125 of stationery which the law al-
lows to each member of those Com-
mittees.

Now let us recapitulate the expenses
of running the House under Mr.
Crisp from Dec. 8, 1891 to June 30,
1892.

Salaries of Members - \$1,685,000
Extra for Mr. Speaker - 3,000
Mileage of Members
(about) - - - - - 400,000
Salaries of officers and
employees - - - - - 265,023
Police - - - - - 3,269
Communication for Sta-
tionery - - - - - 39,971
Fuel - - - - - 3,430
Furniture - - - - - 11,034
Materials for folding - 7,050
Miscellaneous items - 22,957
Stationery for Com-
mittees - - - - - 4,985
Ditto for Members - 7,611

Remember that Congress did not
adjourn in June 1892 but held on till
August, remember that extra pay,
for one month, was voted to all the
officers, messengers, clerks, assistant
clerks, door-keepers, assistant door-
keepers, pages, laborers, police, en-
gineer, elevator men, etc., etc., and
that this extra pay does not appear
in the above statement; remember
that this extra pay equals forty
thousand dollars; remember that the
stationery bill and the "contingent"
expenses and the "miscellaneous"
outlay continued till August; re-
member that the last thing the Crisp
Congress did was to authorize mem-
bers of Congress to employ clerks at
your expense, during the Congress-
ional session, at salaries of \$100
per month each; and remember that
there are three hundred and thirty-
seven of these clerks that you will
thus have to pay one hundred dol-
lars per month during the whole
time Congress is sitting. In this
particular Mr. Crisp's Congress ad-
ded about \$37,000 per month to the
expenses of the lower House.

Thus, it will cost you about two
and one-half millions of dollars to
run the House of Representatives
each fiscal year.

This does not include interest upon
the \$15,000,000 which has been
spent upon the marble building in
which they meet, nor does it include
repairs upon the building.

The greater part of the expendi-
ture of this two and one-half million
of dollars is strictly necessary and
legal, but a careful examination of
the account will convince any citizen
that at least \$350,000 of the outlay
is more waste—illegal waste of your
money.

Where have you authorized your
Representatives to supply the report-
ers for the newspapers with station-
ery? Where is the justice of mak-
ing you pay enormous sums for new
furniture every year? What goes
with the old?

I find that you got only about \$300
for the displaced furniture in 1891
and 1892. Eight thousand for new
furniture and only \$300 for the old
looks queer.

Why should your money be paid
to that infernal Pinkerton gang?
The doctor bills and the burial ex-
penses of reporters and clerks and
members?

What law sanctions it? When
did you authorize your representa-
tives to buy oyster cookers, and to
charge them to you?

Imitating the lordly Senate, the
House also has its elegant bath rooms,
restaurant, barber shops and bar-
room.

Where is the law for it

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

MARION BUTLER, Editor & Prop.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR, \$1.00
SIX MONTHS, .60

Entered at the Post Office at Goldsboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

ONE THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS

NEXT WEEK AND A PRESENT FOR YOU

This is what we expect to get

under our proposition to send THE CAUCASIAN

to Jan. 1st, 1895, for only 50 cents.

If every one of our subscribers

would send us one new name

we would get over ten thousand

new subscribers next week. But

we are sure that at least one out

of ten will send us a new subscriber.

And we expect you to be one of the

ten. Send us two names if you can,

and make it ten names if possible.

Now, dear reader, if you will do this

we will get one thousand subscribers

next week, even though you are only

one of a hundred of our readers who

do so. If only one name is sent in

from each township in the State it

will make over one thousand sub-

scribers. But for fear that your

township will be the only one in

your county to seize this opportunity,

try to send in ten names from

your neighborhood. Do this and we

will be certain to get the one thousand

names. If we get the thousand

names we will publish a list of those

who deserve the credit and send a

copy of "Ten Men of Money Land"

as a present to every one who sends

a club.

NOT A CHANGE OF FAITH, BUT A

CHANGE OF BASE.

The machine press, in commenting on

Hon. Buck Kitchin's card has much to

say about his "change of faith." This is

wrong. They should read his card again.

He has not changed faith, but he has simply

changed base. As they say in military cir-

cles he has simply changed his "base of op-

erations." When a general starts out to

counter and conquer an enemy he must

know the location of the enemy's

position, and it is then that he changes his

"base of operations" that he may be better

equipped to meet the enemy. This is exactly

what Capt. Kitchin has done. He saw that

the machine of good government could never

be overthrown through the agency of the

Democratic party, because the enemy had

already captured the organization. Therefore

all the effort and energy that is put forth

to strengthen or support the organization is

simply paying the hands of the enemy.

There is no test for any person who

denies to change his faith, but it is in the

machine of good government, it is time that

he was changing his base of operations.

A MONTH FOR TEACHERS.

We are glad to see that there is to be a

summer school for teachers at Chapel Hill

this year from July 1st to July 25th. Chap-

el Hill is one of the most beautiful spots in

North Carolina. It will be a genuine treat

to every teacher in the State if he or she

could spend a month there for recreation

and training. The fact that Prof. J. W. Ald-

erman will be the superintendent of this

summer school is sufficient guarantee

that it will be a great success. Let every

teacher who is interested write to Prof. J. W.

Alderman, Chapel Hill, N. C., for

further information.

"YOUR SERVANTS WASTING YOUR

MONEY."

Did you read the article by ex-Congress-

man Tom Watson in last week's CAUCASIAN?

If you didn't then don't read the one in

this week's issue.

We heard an intellectual tramp say last

Monday that he would not read anything

Tom Watson wrote. We asked him if he

did not value Tom Watson's opinion? He

said that was just it. We then asked him

if he would read an official record of the

Government, if it was of concern to him.

He said yes. We then asked him if those

opinions he did value, would not get the

official information that concerned him, if

he would read the document? He hesitated

he started to walk off, but his better im-

pulse then arose and he said, "of course I

will read the truth, if it is important, no

matter who furnishes it."

We then handed him a copy of THE CAUCASIAN

containing the official record of the

TRADES, SELL-OUTS, COMBINATIONS,

AND BARGAINS.

Every reform movement has suf-

fered more or less from trades, sell-

outs, combinations, and bargains that

were in the interest of the enemy or

at least for selfish interest. Such

things should be and are and

by the people, and when a man is

known to be untrue to the

and the cause he professes to

there is no condemnation that is too

strong.

The people in a reform movement

are jealous of their rights and lib-

erties and are therefore always on the

watch for trades or deals of any

kind. This is as it should be and

would to God that all the people

would do the same thing. If they

had, this country would not to-day

need reform.

But there is another side to this

phase of every reform movement.

Some people in their jealous vigi-

lance often become extremely suspi-

cious. This becomes a disease. It is

as much to be avoided and as great

a danger as too great indifference and

blindly following old line politicians.

This extreme and morbid suspicion

and distrust of one another has been

the death of more reforms than all

the traitors put together. A public

movement cannot succeed without

wisdom and moderation among its

members any more than a private

business enterprise can.

Therefore, to every patriot in the

reform movement, THE CAUCASIAN

wishes to say, let us not be too quick

to distrust and accuse each other.

Such action will divide us into fac-

tions and make us an easy prey to

the enemies of good government.

THE CAUCASIAN has often had

suspicion (all have them at times)

and cannot help it, but we have nev-

er accused any one until we were

absolutely certain that his actions were

prompted by bad and unworthy mo-

tives. We must remember that we

are all liable to make mistakes and

that the best and purest of men, of-

ten differ in judgment. The judg-

ment of a man may be wrong but

that is no reflection on his integrity

and honesty if he is prompted by

pure motives.

If there was any way to bring suit

against Mr. J. P. Kerr, of Asheville,

to test the accuracy of his purported

interview with Senator Vance, it is

possible that he would publish an

other card, (as he did when Capt.

Barnes sued him for libel) saying that

he was mistaken about it and takes it

all back.

IS IT BRIBERY OR IS IT TRICKERY?

Senator Hinton, of Virginia, and

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, both

claim that some one has tried to

bribe them to vote against the tariff

bill. Each says that he was offered

\$25,000, but neither one will give

the name of the man or men who

tried to bribe him. This is too thin.

It sounds like a put up job. If any

one had attempted to bribe them

they should give all the facts to the

public. If they withhold the names

of the parties, they become to a cer-

tain extent criminal, in that they are

cloaking the man who was trying to

commit a very grave offense.

Then again, we would like to know

who and what industries can afford

to pay \$25,000 a vote on the tariff

bill. All of the biggest and most

odious trusts have gotten practically

all they want in the Wilson bill.

When we were in Washington last

week we heard that every man who

went to Washington wanting to get

some special legislation was referred

to a certain party who was interested

in collecting funds for the Democratic

campaign fund and that if proper

arrangements were made with that

party, then the trust or monopoly

could get what it wanted or so much

as the consideration justified. It is

the bribing of this kind that the people

had rather hear about.

THE GEORGIA PEOPLE'S PARTY CON-

VENTION.

In another column will be found

an account of the State People's

Party Convention of Georgia as sent

by the Press Syndicate. Through

private information we learn that it

was one of the largest and most en-

thusiastic conventions ever held in

Georgia. They have nominated a

splendid ticket and the outlook for

victory is encouraging. One thing

is certain, the People's party is gain-

ing ground fast there. The Reform-

ers are working like Trojans, and

work will tell.

YOU WILL VERIFY THIS NEXT NOVEMBER

When in Washington last week,

a distinguished member of Congress

said to us, "What hope is there for

the people to ever control your State

when the machine counts the votes

to suit them?"

We told him that there would not

be the same cheating in the election

this year or ever hereafter. He

asked how we could help it. We

explained to him the People's party

was largely composed of that element

of the democratic party who had in

the past taken no part in the man-

agement of elections. They are the

men who went to the polls and voted

and at once returned home. These

men being honest themselves did not

suspect that any thing would go

wrong. They voted their honest

convictions and thought that their

votes would be counted as cast. But

their eyes are now open and they are

studying practical politics and will

take an active part at the next

election. "But," he said, "they have

the machinery and with your very

loose election law they can cheat if

they desire and you can't help yourselves."

We told him that he did not put a

proper estimate on the manhood of

North Carolinians. That the men

who are in revolt in North Carolina

against the machine are the men and

the sons of the men who were dis-

tinguished for their courage and

valor in the late war. They were

the men who faced death there for

a principle and who would do it again

if necessary. Besides a man who

will take an oath to hold a fair and

honest election and then cheat his

fellow-men is a coward. He is the

man who hired a substitute in the

late war or managed to escape

danger. "Well," he said, "I know

something about the pluck and patri-

otism of North Carolinians, and if

they have resolved to have a fair

election I believe they will get it."

We told him that every one of the

47,000 men who were counted and

the 30,000 who were not counted at

the last election would be at the polls

when they opened at every precinct



CHILDREN'S CORNER

Young Folks' Post Office.

Hawley's Store, N. C.
Mr. Editor:—As I haven't seen anything from Hawley's Store I will write a letter to THE CAUCASIAN. I like to read THE CAUCASIAN and especially do I enjoy the young people's column. Indeed I enjoy them more and more each week. The questions I am sure have caused many of the children to study and think a great deal. I will ask a few questions:

Who was it that prayed that it might not rain and it did not rain in three years and six months?
What became of John the Baptist?
What three classes of society existed in North Carolina in 1842?
I will close by saying hurray for THE CAUCASIAN and its noble editor.

Yours very truly,
Ella Jackson.

Trenton, N. C., May 11, '94.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of the 10, you published an answer from Mary Shelton, stating that "Jephtha slew his only daughter." Mary is not to blame; some older person who should have known better told her so. Jephtha did not murder his own daughter. There is no record that God ever permitted a human sacrifice. Abraham came nearest of any, but the voice of God saying "thou shalt not slay thy son," stayed the honest father's hand. Jephtha yowed "whatsoever cometh forth of the doors of my house to meet me shall surely be the Lord's." So far the vow was literally fulfilled but the last part, "I will offer it up for a burnt offering," that depended altogether whether it was a proper subject for a burnt offering. Suppose it had been a dog, would he have insulted Jehovah with such a burnt offering? Nay, verily. But it reads "he did unto her according to his vow."

Leah said of Samuel, "I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life," and she did so. Did Samuel marry? Jephtha's daughter could not marry. She was given to the Lord all the days of her life. In those days it was counted as good as dead for a woman not to marry. Did her friends mourn for her as dead? No, but the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament with the daughter of Jephtha, or, as we find it in the margin "to talk with her four days in a year." She was counted as dead to the world about like a nun of the present time.

No, no dear little girls, do not believe that the Lord God whose mercy is higher than the clouds, whose mercy endureth forever, do not believe that He ever accepted a human sacrifice because He never did.

J. H. Best.

ANSWERS

Answer Julia Edgerton's charade is Populist; to Lyman Brown's Grover Cleveland.
The longest verse in the Bible is 9th verse 8th chapter Book of Esther.

W. L. Clark.

Israel had twelve sons.
Sarah was the mother of one child.

Anieta Crumpler.

I think the answer to V. P.'s charade is the letter R.
Floyd Taylor.

Miriam spoke against Moses and she was stricken with leprosy. She was healed by the prayer of Moses.
Joshua commanded the sun to stand still.

Moses was forty days and forty nights on Mount Sinai.
The word "altar" is first mentioned in the Bible in the 8th chapter of Genesis and 20th verse.

Ella Williamson.

Paul's Christian name before his conversion was Saul.
Anna Puryear.

WARING'S PERIL.

By Capt. Charles R. King.

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All that day the storm raged in fury; the levee road was blocked in places by the longed trees, and here and there were turned into a quagmire by the torrents that could find no adequate egress to the northward swamps. For over an hour the hurricane had raged like one vast canal, and by nine o'clock it was utterly impassable. No cars were running on the dilapidated road to the "half-way house," whatever they might be, beyond the levee. There was only one means of communication between the garrison and the town, and that on horseback along the crest of the levee, and people in the second-story windows of the stores, looking down upon the flooded plain, were surprised to see the number of times some Yankee soldier or other made the dismal trip. Cram, with a party of four, was perhaps the first. Before the dripping sentries of the old guard were relieved at nine o'clock every man and woman who was in the town, the night, and that old Lasselles, slain by some unknown hand, slashed and hacked in a dozen places, according to the stories about, lay in his gloomy old library up the levee road, with a flood already a foot deep wiping out from the grounds about the house all traces of the assailants. Dr. Denslow, in examining the body, found just one deep, downward stab, entering above the upper lip and doubtless reaching the heart—a stab made by a long, straight, sharp, two-edged blade. He had been dead evidently some hours when discovered by Cram, who had now gone to town to warn the authorities, old Brax meantime having taken upon himself the responsibility of placing a guard at the house, with orders to keep all persons out, and to keep all persons out, and to keep all persons out.

It is hardly worth while to waste time on the various theories advanced in the town, as to the cause and manner of the death. The fact that Mr. Waring was absent all night, coupled with the stories of his devotion to madame, was to several minds prima facie evidence that he was the bloody hand that wrought the deed; that he was now a fugitive from justice, and Mme. Lasselles, beyond doubt, the guilty partner of his flight. Everybody knew by the time of the morning how could people help knowing, when Dryden had seen them. In his elegantly judicial way, Dryden was already concluding with Perry on the probable loss of his Hatfield clothes, and comforting him with the assurance that he always gave a feller a new back suit when he was in the night, and that he would be sure to get his duds back after all, only they must get Waring first. Jeffers doubtless would have been besieged with questions by Cram's foretelling his master had ordered him to accompany him to town.

In silence a second time the little party rode away, passing the flooded homestead where lay the murdered man, then, far from the town, and curiosity at the closed shutters of the premises some infantry satirists had already christened "the dove-cot."

What caused them for him time this objectionable helpmate? Still, they could not but note how gloomy and deserted it all appeared, with two feet of water lapping the garden wall. Summoned by his mother, Jeffers turned and saw the skin hat-brim and pointed out the spot where Mr. Waring stood when he knocked the cabman into the mud, but Jeffers' tongue was tied and his cockney volubility gone. This was the first time that he had seen the man who had been washed out. Bending forward to dodge the blinding storm, the party pushed along the embankment until at last the avenues and alleys to the right gave proof of better drainage. At Rampart street they separated, Pierce going on to report the tragedy to the police, Cram turning to his right and following the broad highway to the other side, and Jeffers, indicating a big, old-fashioned, broad-galtered southern house standing in the midst of grounds once trim and handsome, but now showing signs of neglect and penury, simply said, "Ere, sir." And here the party dismounted.

Cram entered the gate and pulled a clanging bell. The door was at once instantly opened by a colored girl, whose side, with eager joyous face, was the pretty child he had seen so often playing about the Lasselles' homestead, and the eager young lady looked fixedly at him.

"She tink it M'ster Varenco who comes to arrive," explained the smiling colored girl.

"Ah! it is Mme. d'Hervilly I wish to see," answered Cram, briefly. "Please take her my card." And, throwing off his dripping rain coat and tossing it to the girl, he followed her to the veranda.

"The captain stepped within the hall and held forth his hands to Nin Nin, begging her to come to him who was so good a friend of Mr. Waring. But she would not. The tears of disappointment were in the dark eyes as the little one turned and ran away. Cram could hear the gentle, soothing tones of the mother striving to console her little one—the one who was so good a friend of Mr. Waring. And these Mme. d'Hervilly appeared, a stately, dignified, picturesque gentleman of perhaps fifty years. She greeted him with punctilious civility, but with manner as distant as her words were few.

"I have come on a trying errand," he began, when she held up a slender, jeweled hand.

"Pardon, Permettez—Mme. Lasselles," she called, and before Cram could find words to interpose, a servant was speeding to summon the very woman he had hoped not to have to see.

"Oh, madam," he murmured low, hurriedly, "I deplore my ignorance. I cannot speak French. Try to understand me. Mme. Lasselles is home, dangerously stricken. I fear the worst. You must tell her."

"Ome! La bas? C'est impossible." "It is true," he burst in, for the switch of sullen spirit was about to be longed in the moment.

He whispered, mustering up what little French he knew and then cursing himself for an imbecile.

"Mort! O ciel! The words came with a shriek of anguish from the lips of the elder woman and were echoed by a scream from beyond. In an instant, wide-eyed, horror-stricken, Mme. Lasselles had sprung up to her tottering mother's side.

"When? What mean you?" she gasped.

"Mme. Lasselles," he sadly spoke, "I had hoped to spare you this, but it is too late now. Mr. Lasselles was found lying on the sofa in his library this morning. He had died hours before, during the night."

And then he had to spring and catch the fainting woman in his arms. She was still moaning and only semi-conscious when the old family doctor, and her brother, Pierre d'Hervilly, arrived.

Half an hour later Cram astonished the aide-de-camp and other hotel staff officers by appearing at the general loading room at headquarters. To the chorus of inquiry as to what brought him up in such a storm he made brief reply, and then asked immediately to speak with the adjutant general and Lieut. Reynolds, and to the disgust and mystification of all the others, disappeared with these in an adjoining room. There he briefly told the former of the murder, and then asked for a word with the junior.

Reynolds was a character. Tall, handsome and distinguished, he had served throughout the war as a volunteer, doing no end of good work, and getting many a word of praise, but as all his service was as a staff officer, it was his general reputation for the valor of his labors. He had risen, of course, to the rank of major in the staff in the volunteers, and everybody had prophesied that he would be appointed a major in the regular army, and he had served throughout the war as a volunteer, doing no end of good work, and getting many a word of praise, but as all his service was as a staff officer, it was his general reputation for the valor of his labors.

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